

## 성문상 부분 후두절제술 후 인후두의 봉합방법에 따른 술후기능과 합병증에 관한 고찰

최은창 · 최홍식 · 김영호 · 김세현 · 고윤우 · 박현이

### Pharyngolaryngeal Closure after Supraglottic Partial Laryngectomy

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** Although the various methods of pharyngolaryngeal closure after supraglottic partial laryngectomy (SPL) have been reported, the difference of postoperative function and complications has not been adequately analyzed. Therefore, we investigated the relationship between different pharyngolaryngeal closure methods and postoperative function and complications. **Patients and Methods :** According to the methods of pharyngolaryngeal closure, postoperative complications, decannulation day and postoperative day when oral feeding was started were retrospectively investigated on 22 patients who underwent SPL. We divided the patients into two groups according to the methods of pharyngolaryngeal closure. In cartilage group (13 cases), the closure of pharyngolaryngeal defect was done with direct suture between the thyroid cartilage and base of the tongue. In perichondrial group (9 cases), the closure was done between the preserved thyroid perichondrium and the base of the tongue. **Results :** There was no case requiring either a gastrostomy or a persistent tube feeding in our series. Fistula occurred more often in the perichondrial group (3 cases) than in the cartilage group (0 case). In one case of the perichondrial group, total laryngectomy was performed because of a fistula. Also, aspiration pneumonia occurred more often in the perichondrial group (2 cases) than in the cartilage group (0 case). Decannulation could be performed relatively earlier in the cartilage group than in the perichondrial group. Also, oral feeding could be performed relatively earlier in the cartilage group than in the perichondrial group. **Conclusion :** Direct approximation between the cut margin of the thyroid cartilage and the base of tongue was a safe, time-saving and reliable method of pharyngolaryngeal closure after SPL. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 2000;43:312-7**)

**KEY WORDS :** Supraglottic partial laryngectomy · Pharyngolaryngeal closure · Fistula · Aspiration pneumonia · Oral feeding.

**Table 1.** Raw data of patients

Case No.	Sex/age	Primary	T stage	Postop. RT	Complication	Cx. treatment	Decannulation (d)	Oral diet (d)	F/U (m)	Outcome
(1) Perichondrial group										
1	M/59	Supraglottis	T2	+	Dyspnea	E-tracheotomy	21	14	40	NED
2	M/75	Supraglottis	T1	+	None	-	14	19	40	NED
3	M/65	Supraglottis	T2	+	Pneumonia	Antibiotics	36	35	21	DOD
4	M/58	Supraglottis	T1	-	Fistula	I repair	46	33	35	NED
5	M/65	Supraglottis	T2	+	Pneumonia	Antibiotics	18	150	21	DOD
6	F/66	Supraglottis	T2	+	Dysphagia	Conservative	20	17	25	NED
7	M/56	Supraglottis	T2	+	Fistula	I repair	46	41	23	NED
8	M/59	Supraglottis	T1	+	Chyle leakage	Conservative	25	22	22	NED
9	M/50	Supraglottis	T1	-	Fistula	T/L	-	181	19	NED
(2) Cartilage group										
1	M/57	Supraglottis	T1	+	Seroma	Drain	31	31	55	NED
2	M/75	Supraglottis	T1	+	None	Conservative	20	24	9	DIC
3	F/69	Supraglottis	T1	-	None	-	14	11	49	NED
4	M/57	Supraglottis	T2	+	None	-	14	17	43	NED
5	M/56	Supraglottis	T2	+	Clavicle fx.	Conservative	23	15	21	NED
6	M/66	Supraglottis	T2	-	None	-	13	11	18	NED
7	M/56	Supraglottis	T4	+	Incomplete seal off	I closure	26	25	13	NED
8	M/61	Supraglottis	T4	+	None	-	29	18	4	DOD
9	M/64	Supraglottis	T1	+	Arytenoid swelling	LASER vap.	18	11	12	NED
10	M/60	Supraglottis	T1	+	None	-	12	12	11	NED
11	M/58	BOT	T3	+	None	-	17	14	16	NED
12	M/57	BOT	T4	+	Wound infection	Conservative	37	32	18	NED
13	M/58	BOT	T3	+	None	Conservative	60	56	14	NED

fx. : fracture, T/L : total laryngectomy, RND : radical neck dissection, LND : lateral neck dissection, ALND : anterolateral-neck dissection, FND : functional neck dissection, SONND : supraomohyoid neck dissection, NED : no evidence of disease, E-tracheotomy : emergency tracheotomy, S : surgery, R : radiotherapy, C : chemotherapy, d : days, m : months, DOD : died of disease, DIC : died of intercurrent disease

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 27.3 (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Average postoperative days of decannulation

Postoperative days	
Perichondrial group (n = 9*)	32.1 (27.3**)
Cartilage group (n = 13)	28.8
Non-BOT group (n = 10)	26.1
BOT group (n = 3)	38.0

\* : 1 patient underwent total laryngectomy due to intrac-table pharyngocutaneous fistula.

\*\* : excluding pharyngocutaneous fistula cases

**Table 3.** Average postoperative days when to begin oral feeding

Postoperative days	
Perichondrial group (n = 9*)	40.6 (41.6**)
Cartilage group (n = 13)	26.1
Non-BOT group (n = 10)	23.7
BOT group (n = 3)	34.0

\* : 1 patient underwent total laryngectomy due to intrac-table pharyngocutaneous fistula.

\*\* : excluding pharyngocutaneous fistula cases

22 가  
 26.1 (11~56 )  
 3 23.7  
 (BOT) 3 34  
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 40.6 (14~150 )  
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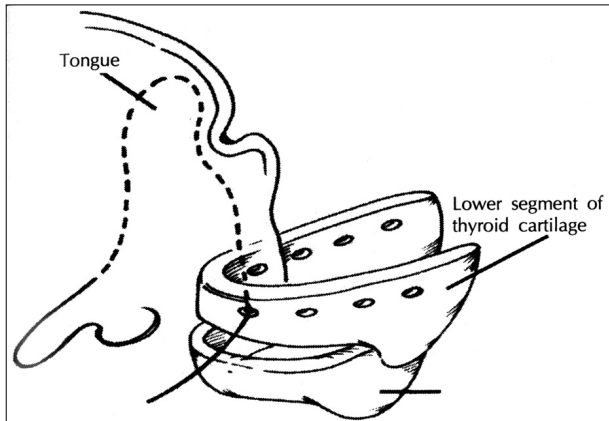
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(Schechter,<sup>2)</sup> Cu -



**Fig. 1.** In our method, closure of the pharyngeal defect was done with direct suture between the thyroid cartilage and base of the tongue. We made 8 to 10 stitch holes 3 to 4 mm below the cut margin of the thyroid cartilage.

mmings,<sup>3)</sup> Schuller,<sup>4)</sup> Dedo,<sup>5)</sup> Silver,<sup>6)</sup> Lawson and Biller,<sup>7)</sup>

(Shah<sup>8)</sup> Lore<sup>9)</sup>),

가

(Lore<sup>9)</sup>) ,

(inferior based

hyoid muscle flap, Bocca<sup>10)</sup>)

Weinstein<sup>11)</sup>

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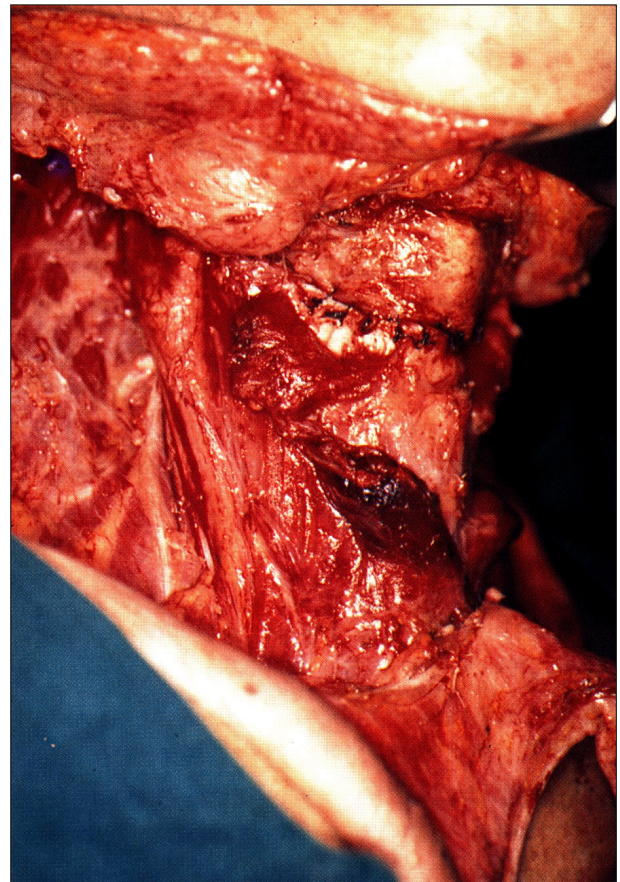
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Shah,<sup>8)</sup>

Lore<sup>9)</sup>



**Fig. 2.** Intraoperative view shows primary closure between resected margin of the thyroid cartilage and base of the tongue.

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1 cm

1.5 cm

가 crossing and tying

1 cm 가

(Figs. 1 and 2).

Shah<sup>8)</sup>

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2 cm

2.5 cm filleting

Lore<sup>9)</sup>

<sup>13)</sup>

3~4 mm

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가 28.8 32.1 1 (p=0.6972). 38 28.8 10 가

가 26.1 , 27.3 (p=0.2480), 1

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8) 3 26.1 ( 23.7 ) 6 40.6 ( 가 41.6 ) (p=0.4699),

ra,<sup>14)</sup> Kirchner<sup>15)</sup> Bocca,<sup>10)</sup> Ogu - 가 2 가 33 41 가 2 5 5 가

(preepiglottic space) 가 가

3 가 가 가 가 3 (cricopharyngeal myotomy)

2 , 33 , 41 Beckhart,<sup>16)</sup> Flores,<sup>17)</sup> Hirano<sup>18)</sup> 가 가 가 4

